HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Gilliam submitted a Resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee, on the subject of the Public Buildings and the rebuilding of the Capitol.

On motion of Mr. M'Rae, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of Internal Improvement, was referred to the Standing Committee on that subject.

A Message was received from the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Committee, to enquire whether that Body ought to receive our votes of the Sunday Resolution, and if so, in what manner it should be proceeded. The Message having been read,

Mr. Jordan moved that it lie on the table. He said, the House had already passed its resolution, and was ready to accept the same, and that the Senate had no right to require a reconsideration. He thought it unnecessary to have a Committee. Besides, it would be inexpedient at this late period of the Session.

The Message was laid on the table.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee to whom had been referred, made a report, suggesting certain alterations in the Rule of the House of Commons, whereby more order and convenience in the Members will be promoted. The report was accepted, and the alterations have been made.

Saturday Nov. 28, 1835.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Mason, so much of the Governor's Message as refers to the subject of issuing Writs of Election, under the Act of the last Session, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Sen. P. B. was added to the Military Committee. The House being informed thereof, Mr. Martin, of Franklin, on motion of Mr. Haskins, was also added.

The Speaker laid before the Senate, the Resignation of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, as Senator to Congress, which was read and laid on the table, and ordered to be communicated to the House of Commons.

A number of resignations from Justices of the Peace, were read and accepted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of the Joint Rules of Order for the Government of the two Houses, adopted by the Senate, and sent to the House for concurrence. On motion of Mr. Hoke, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Haskins in the Chair, on the Rules.

Several slight amendments were made to the Rules, on motion of Mr. Haywood.

To the 17th Rule, which prescribes the manner of conducting Elections per ballot, Mr. Haywood moved an amendment, the object of which was to provide that, when the two Houses shall meet to count the votes for Governor, the Speaker of the Senate shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the Members elect of both Houses of the General Assembly, and declare the result.

Mr. Haywood then gave notice that he should, on the next session, move to amend the Constitution in relation to the Election of Governor, by the General Assembly, and to provide for the election by the People.

This motion gave rise to a debate of some length, in which the motion was opposed by Messrs. Graham and Dobbin, and supported by Mr. Haywood, that the mode proposed would be more simple in its details, and be attended with less expense. It was also proposed by the Rule, to count the votes by Districts, while the other Rule proposed that such an arrangement would be found not only very inconvenient in practice, but was not authorized by the Constitution—that the votes were ordered to be counted by Counties, the Senate being based on taxation, the House of Commons on representation, and the Executive on both—that the motion proposed, would have the effect of destroying the check which, by the Constitution, is given to one branch over the other, and would, in fact, be apparently an legislation.

Mr. Haywood subsequently withdrew this proposition to amend, but then offered to strike out the whole of the 17th Rule, and insert a substitute, the object of which is to compel the two Houses, whenever a party shall be found to be in a majority in both Houses, to proceed at once to the business without debate. It was advocated by the mover, and opposed by the gentlemen, before named, on the ground that if adopted it would operate to the injury of the minority, and would subject the members to subject them to a agreement which they might not like, than is already imposed, and was therefore, to say the least unnecessary. The motion was never finally presented for the Committee rose and reported the Rules, as amended, to the House. On the question of a proviso to the Amendment proposed in Committee, the yeas stood 5 Ayes 56 Noes 51. So it was carried, and the Senate concurred therein.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

ATTENTION SHERIFFS!

The Amended Constitution of the State requires, that "the Returns of every Election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the Seat of Government by the returning Officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the Members elect of both Houses of the General Assembly."

Our notice has been drawn to the subject, from the circumstance of some very intelligent Sheriffs having sent us *Certificates of the number of votes* given for the several candidates for Governor, instead of the "Returns" themselves kept by the Poll-keepers. The Assembly is to compare the Polls and declare who is elected, and must of course, have the Poll or lists as they were returned from the different Precincts. The Sheriffs are not authorized *to declare the result* in the several Counties or give *any Certificate* about it. They are "to seal up and transmit the Returns to the speaker of the Senate, &c." These Returns must be made, under heavy penalties, in time for the result to be made known, so that the Governor elect may qualify and enter on his duties *on the first of January next.*

It is hoped that the different Newspapers of the State will insert this notice, that the error, if general, may be corrected!

From the Voice of Sumter.

Scene in the Vice President's House in Washington City, in 1837.

The door opens, enter a plain Sumter County Planter, who sees a *sable-clad* belle on a *sofa*.

Planter—Well *girl* where is your *master*.

Girl—*My master, my master*, why sure the man's crazy—Get out of the house sir—Get out of the house—or I'll have Pa called to give you a skinning!

Planter—You impertinent hussy! Is this the way Col. Johnson's servants treat *white people? I'm sorry I ever gave him my vote!*

Girl—I'll have you to know, sir, that I'm not Col. Johnson's *servant* but his *daughter*, Miss Adeline Johnson, sir.

Planter—You Col. Johnson's daughter,—you the daughter of the *second* Attorney in the United States! You who are blacker than many waiting girls that I know in Alabama. O! my country, to what have you fallen! [The Planter turns indignantly to retire leaving the four Aspasias fuming with anger and threatening vengeance on Pa.]

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, December 3, 1835.

THE LEGISLATURE—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We hasten to give the first week's proceedings of the Legislature, and the Message of the Governor to both Houses of the General Assembly. We could have postponed our remarks until our next, but many readers may first read the Message on Monday. We will hereby remark however, that Gov. Spaight deserves some credit for his honesty, and that he had better be stopped when about to pass his Message of next year. He has done very well—We shall especially take notice, hereafter, to ask next week—a few remarks on the question of the division of the Counties, the subject of the Turf, &c.

Nothing will excite more interest in the Legislature.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

We are sorry to say, we told by the two Raleigh Papers, that the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, as Senator to Congress, declined having the four Aspasias fuming with anger and threatening vengeance on Pa.

THE RESULT.

North Carolina has gone for Van Buren, contrary to the expectations of the friends of Mr. Spaight, and of the Union—contrary to the anticipations of the conspirators themselves. To ascribe so sudden and overwhelming reverse of the results which we considered our right, and place all with our enemies, would be to do injustice to ourselves and to the cause of the People, and corrupt administration of the laws. We have the power of right, remained and while those exist, we shall be unwilling to give up the substance—It is useless to speculate upon the cause—to unravel the mystery before, even after the consequences are inevitable.—

The Election of the Governor commenced on the 3d Thursday in August, and continued two days. North Carolina and Van Buren parties were making a great struggle for the ascendancy. At the November Election the excitement was still greater. Every man from the whole number polled in August, ten thousand at least, were Whigs or Van Buren party. The Van Buren vote was only slightly increased, scarcely two thousand. The vote for the Van Buren party cost the utmost exertions and put forth a new strength in both elections. In those counties which contained but a small number of Van Buren votes, these were noted, and the doubtful, and doubtful, were led by the collar to the ballot-box. The Whig in great numbers neglected from various causes to vote at all. The consequence we have seen is that the *State has been given to Van Buren although he received a less number of Votes than Spaight received in his defeat.* As a proof so far as it goes that the apathy was mostly on the part of the Whigs, we make a statement respecting Rowan and Orange. Rowan gave 1134 for the White Electoral ticket and 108 for Van Buren's—a falling off of 341 from the vote for Dudley and of 9 only from the vote for Spaight. *The Van Burenites could not have polled 10 more votes had every man been brought to the ballot-box. There were a thousand more who would have voted for White had they voted at all.* A similar state of things existed in the neighboring counties, though perhaps not the same extent. *The Van Buren party consequently has triumphed, although mustering a less number of votes than they had, when in a* MINORITY *of more than five thousand.*

Whence this apathy on the part of the Whigs and this activity on that of the Van Burenites? Some to be sure Whigs were lulled into a false and fatal security by our success in August—others thought it vain to contend with an administration having *forty thousand offices* in its gift and *fifty millions of dollars* in its treasury. Others still who possess a great deal of local influence, who are expected to take a hand in public matters, though watching well in their minds to the

[illegible] were prevented from opposing the progress of corruption by a wicked fear of becoming conspicuous and offending those who select the recipients of the few crumbs forming the share of old North Carolina. The long arms of the Federal Patronage have poisoned these men in their social embrace, no less effectually than they have transformed those men who have earned the bread of their servility. The activity of the Van Buren party leaders is easily explained—their tenure of official favor—it is the service they are held to as the return for the offices which prostitution has heaped. Need we name a numerous rate of *Locusts*—*the pimps* who have *preyed* the Executive vote of North Carolina for Van Buren's aggrandizement?

Another cause which has operated in some counties to the degree to cause the defeat of the Whigs in our late contest against corruption, has been the not unexpected refusal by some of the Union presses of the country to publish it, and but to the state Rights presses—and the unfaithfulness of those presses to the principles which they have professed. While the State Rights party have merged all personal considerations in their fidelity to the sacred spirit of Van Buren-ism, the Union Whig presses with honorable exceptions, have been unable to abstain from personal animosities at Jackson and Nullifiers—a course which has operated to unduly the position made by V. Buren press—that the Whig party is composed of leaders and discordant materials.

The same apathy which has prevailed the whigs in North Carolina, has been fatal in some other States—Van Buren has succeeded by a small majority in Pennsylvania—that state, or Connecticut is of the same [illegible] by a few hundred, &c.

The apathy which has permitted the success of Van Buren, after from the strong ties the Whigs to the rights considered our chief encouragement. Had the friends of party of government made every exertion and after all the candidate of corruption had succeeded, then we might well give up the cause as hopeless. We might then not expect to witness the [illegible] the worst of servitude—the [illegible] avenges their tyranny [illegible] professional honors [illegible] our hands. [illegible] Judas [illegible] at the Mt. [illegible] Van Buren [illegible] the Pit Mark [illegible] Van Buren [illegible] the Most Glorious [illegible] Van Buren [illegible] Van Buren [illegible] Van Buren